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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/091,206	03/04/2002	David F. Bantz	YOR920010529US1	6322

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HARRINGTON & SMITH, LLP
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FAIRFIELD, CT 06432

EXAMINER

CERVETTI, DAVID GARCIA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2136

DATE MAILED: 05/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/091,206

Applicant(s)

BANTZ ET AL.

Examiner

David G. Cervetti

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 March 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 March 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 16 is objected to because of the following informalities: "a method as in claim 15 for **comprising** deleting the decryption key stored in the memory upon a **predetermined the event**". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1, 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson et al. (US Patent Number: 5,267,312), and further in view of Hsu et al. (US Patent Number: 6,041,410).**

Regarding claim 1, Thompson et al. teach a hearing device adapted to receive the encrypted audio sound, decrypt the encrypted audio sound, and transmit signals corresponding to the decrypted audio sound to an acoustic transducer of the hearing device (column 5, lines 20-68, column 37, lines 58-68, column 38, lines 1-30); and wherein the hearing device is adapted not to decrypt the encrypted audio sound without receipt of the decryption key, corresponding to the encrypted audio sound (column 9, lines 33-68, column 10, lines 1-30). However, Thompson et al. do not expressly disclose the use of a key fob to transmit a decryption key to the hearing device. Hsu et al. teach using a key fob for user authentication to a system to access data (column 6, lines 50-

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67, column 7, lines 1-34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to transmit a decryption key from the key fob to the hearing device to decrypt the data. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because the use of key fobs to authenticate users was known in the art (Hsu et al., columns 1-2).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Thompson et al. and Hsu et al. teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 1 above. Furthermore, Hsu et al. teach wherein the key FOB comprises a wireless transmitter for transmitting the decryption key to the hearing device (column 4, lines 57-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a key FOB comprising a wireless transmitter for transmitting the decryption key. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because the use of a wireless transmitter for transmitting data was well known in the art (Hsu et al., column 2, lines 15-57).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Thompson et al. and Hsu et al. teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 5 above. Furthermore, Hsu et al. teach wherein the key FOB comprises a biometric sensor (column 4, lines 57-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a key FOB comprising a biometric sensor. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because the use of a biometric sensor was well known in the art (Hsu et al., columns 1-2).

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Regarding claim 7, the combination of Thompson et al. and Hsu et al. teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 6 above. Furthermore, Hsu et al. teach wherein the biometric sensor comprises a fingerprint sensor (column 4, lines 57-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a biometric sensor comprising a fingerprint sensor. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because the use of a fingerprint sensor was well known in the art (Hsu et al., columns 1-2).

Regarding claim 8, the combination of Thompson et al. and Hsu et al. does not disclose expressly wherein the key FOB comprises means for transmitting a plurality of different decryption keys, and means for periodically changing the decryption key transmitted to the hearing device. However, Examiner takes Official Action that having key fobs generate/transmit a plurality of different keys was well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the key fob transmit a plurality of different keys since Examiner takes Official Notice that having key fobs generate/transmit a plurality of different keys was well known in the art.

4. Claims 2-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson et al. and Hsu et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Neoh (US Patent Number: 6,668,204).

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Thompson et al. and Hsu et al. does not disclose expressly wherein the hearing device comprises a memory having the

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decryption key stored therein when the key FOB transmits the decryption key to the hearing device. However, Neoh teaches a hearing device comprising a memory for storing files and a control unit (column 3, lines 45-67, column 4, lines 1-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store a decryption key in a hearing device to decrypt encrypted data. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so to authenticate a user receiving the digitally encoded audio signals (Neoh, column 4, lines 12-41).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Thompson et al., Hsu et al., and Neoh does not disclose expressly wherein the hearing device comprises means to delete the decryption key stored in the memory after a predetermined period of time. However, Examiner takes Official Notice that deleting a key after a certain amount of time has elapsed in order to protect data was well known in the art at the time the invention was made. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to delete the decryption key after a predetermined period of time since Examiner takes Official Notice that deleting a key after a certain amount of time has elapsed in order to protect data was well known in the art.

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Thompson et al., Hsu et al., and Neoh teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 2 above. Furthermore, Neoh teaches a hearing device comprising a wireless receiver for receiving a wireless signal (column 3, lines 45-67). Neoh does not disclose expressly receiving a wireless signal comprising the decryption key from the key FOB. Hsu et al. teach using a key fob for user authentication to a system to access data (column 6, lines 50-67, column 7, lines 1-34).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the decryption key from the key fob in the signal the wireless receiver received. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so to authenticate a user receiving the digitally encoded audio signals (Neoh, column 4, lines 12-41).

5. Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Neoh and Dabbish et al. (US Patent Number: 4,914,697), and further in view of Thompson et al.

Regarding claim 9, Neoh teaches an audio hearing device. Dabbish et al. teach a microphone; a system for decrypting encrypted audio sounds received at the microphone (column 4, lines 25-37). Neoh and Dabbish et al. do not expressly disclose an acoustic transducer adapted to be placed at a user's ear, the acoustic transducer being connected to the decrypting system for transmitting decrypting audio sounds from the acoustic transducer to a user's ear, wherein the decrypting system comprises a memory and a system for receiving and temporarily storing a decryption key in the memory, and wherein the decrypting system requires a predetermined decryption key in the memory in order for the decrypting system to decrypt the encrypted audio sounds. However, Thompson et al. teach an acoustic transducer adapted to be placed at a user's ear, the acoustic transducer being connected to the decrypting system for transmitting decrypting audio sounds from the acoustic transducer to a user's ear (column 5, lines 20-68, column 37, lines 58-68, column 38, lines 1-30); wherein the

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decrypting system comprises a memory and a system for receiving and temporarily storing a decryption key in the memory, and wherein the decrypting system requires a predetermined decryption key in the memory in order for the decrypting system to decrypt the encrypted audio sounds (column 9, lines 33-68, column 10, lines 1-30).

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Neoh, Dabbish et al., and Thompson et al. teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 9 above. Furthermore, Neoh teaches wherein the memory is volatile (column 3, lines 45-67, column 4, lines 1-60, column 5, lines 23-27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use volatile memory. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because the use of volatile memory is well known in the art.

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Neoh, Dabbish et al., and Thompson et al. teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 9 above. Neoh teaches wherein the system for decrypting encrypted audio sounds comprises a wireless receiver (column 3, lines 45-67). Neoh does not disclose expressly receiving a signal having the decryption key. Thompson et al. teach using a signal having the decryption key (column 9, lines 33-68, column 10, lines 1-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the decryption key in the signal the wireless receiver received. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because it was known in the art to send a decryption key along with a signal (Thompson et al., column 3, lines 1-47).

6. Claims 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson et al. and Hsu et al., and further in view of Neoh.

Regarding claim 12, Thompson et al. teach receiving the encrypted audio sounds at a device having an acoustic transducer at an ear of a user (column 5, lines 20-68, column 37, lines 58-68, column 38, lines 1-30); and decrypting the encrypted audio sounds by the device if the decryption key matches a predetermined decryption key for the encrypted audio sounds (column 9, lines 33-68, column 10, lines 1-30). Hsu et al. teach receiving a decryption key by the device (column 6, lines 50-67, column 7, lines 1-34). Thompson et al. and Hsu et al. do not expressly disclose decrypting the encrypted audio by the hearing device. However, Neoh teaches a hearing device comprising a memory for storing files and a control unit (column 3, lines 45-67, column 4, lines 1-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store a decryption key in a hearing device to decrypt encrypted data. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so to authenticate a user receiving the digitally encoded audio signals (Neoh, column 4, lines 12-41).

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Thompson et al., Hsu et al., and Neoh does not disclose expressly wherein the step of receiving a decryption key comprises transmitting the decryption key from a key FOB carried by the user. However, Examiner takes Official Action that having key fobs transmit a key was well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

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the invention was made to have the key fob transmit a key since Examiner takes Official Notice that having key fobs transmit a key was well known in the art.

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Thompson et al., Hsu et al., and Neoh teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 13 above. Furthermore, Hsu et al. teach wherein the step of transmitting the decryption key comprises the user actuating a biometric sensor on the key FOB (column 4, lines 57-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the user actuate a biometric sensor on the key FOB. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because the use of a biometric sensor was well known in the art (Hsu et al., columns 1-2).

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Thompson et al., Hsu et al., and Neoh does not disclose expressly storing the decryption key in a memory of the hearing device. However, Neoh teaches a hearing device comprising a memory for storing files and a control unit (column 3, lines 45-67, column 4, lines 1-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store a decryption key in the memory of the hearing device. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so to authenticate a user receiving the digitally encoded audio signals (Neoh, column 4, lines 12-41).

Regarding claim 16, the combination of Thompson et al., Hsu et al., and Neoh does not disclose expressly comprising deleting the decryption key stored in the memory upon a predetermined the event. However, Examiner takes Official Notice that deleting a key after a certain amount of time has elapsed in order to protect data was

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well known in the art at the time the invention was made. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to delete the decryption key after a predetermined period of time since Examiner takes Official Notice that deleting a key after a certain amount of time has elapsed in order to protect data was well known in the art.

Regarding claim 17, the combination of Thompson et al., Hsu et al., and Neoh does not disclose expressly deleting the decryption key from the memory periodically. However, Examiner takes Official Notice that performing tasks periodically is/was well known in the art at the time the invention was made. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to delete the decryption key from memory periodically since Examiner takes Official Notice that performing tasks periodically is/was well known in the art at the time the invention was made.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David G. Cervetti whose telephone number is (571) 272-5861. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:00 am - 5:00 pm, off on Wednesday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on (571) 272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DGC


SUPERVISOR AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 10/091,206	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination BANTZ ET AL.	
	Examiner David G. Cervetti	Art Unit 2136	Page 1 of 3

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	A	US-6,748,536	06-2004	Madau, Adrian	713/193
	B	US-6,590,981	07-2003	Fruehauf et al.	380/260
	C	US-5,369,706	11-1994	Latka, David S.	380/262
	D	US-5,204,961	04-1993	Barlow, Douglas C.	713/201
	E	US-2003/0069848	04-2003	Larson et al.	705/50
	F	US-6,185,307	02-2001	Johnson, Jr., William S.	380/270
	G	US-6,081,893	06-2000	Grawrock et al.	713/183
	H	US-6,078,888	06-2000	Johnson, Jr., William S.	705/1
	I	US-2003/0105964	06-2003	Brainard et al.	713/178
	J	US-2002/0178364	11-2002	Weiss, Kenneth P.	713/182
	K	US-5,845,068	12-1998	Winiger, Gary W.	713/200
	L	US-2002/0109580	08-2002	Shreve et al.	340/5.61
	M	US-6,041,410	03-2000	Hsu et al.	713/186

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*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N	EP 1161064 A2	12-2001	European Patent	LEHTONEN, ARTO	H04M 01/60
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
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	V	
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	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
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Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 10/091,206	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination BANTZ ET AL.	
	Examiner David G. Cervetti	Art Unit 2136	Page 2 of 3

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	A	US-6,038,666	03-2000	Hsu et al.	713/186
	B	US-2002/0027994	03-2002	Katayama et al.	380/269
	C	US-2003/0142960	07-2003	Yokota et al.	386/94
	D	US-5,267,312	11-1993	Thompson et al.	380/237
	E	US-5,524,051	06-1996	Ryan, John O.	380/237
	F	US-6,859,535	02-2005	Tatebayashi et al.	380/201
	G	US-6,668,204	12-2003	Neoh, Chong Lim	700/94
	H	US-6,728,585	04-2004	Neoh, Chong Lim	700/94
	I	US-2003/0073460	04-2003	van Pelt et al.	455/556
	J	US-4,914,697	04-1990	Dabbish et al.	380/28
	K	US-6,647,496	11-2003	Tagawa et al.	713/193
	L	US-6,865,431	03-2005	Hirota et al.	700/94
	M	US-6,266,418	07-2001	Carter et al.	380/257

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	N					
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Reexamination

BANTZ ET AL.

Examiner

David G. Cervetti

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U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	A	US-5,787,180	07-1998	Hall et al.	380/52
	B	US-6,782,102	08-2004	Blanchard et al.	380/270
	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
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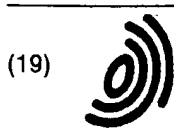
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Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.



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(11) EP 1 161 064 A2

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(30) Priority: 26.05.2000 FI 20001274

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(54) Hands-free function for a mobile station

(57) The invention relates to a apparatus for implementing a hands-free function, the apparatus comprising a mobile station (22) and a headset (21). The apparatus comprises means for transferring an audio signal of a call between the mobile station (22) and the headset (21) for hands-free implementation of the call. The mo-

bile station (22) and the headset (21) both comprise a short-range radio transceiver (BT, BT2) for wireless transfer of files between the mobile station (22) and the headset (21). The headset comprises a memory means for storing the files in the headset. The invention also relates to a headset (21).

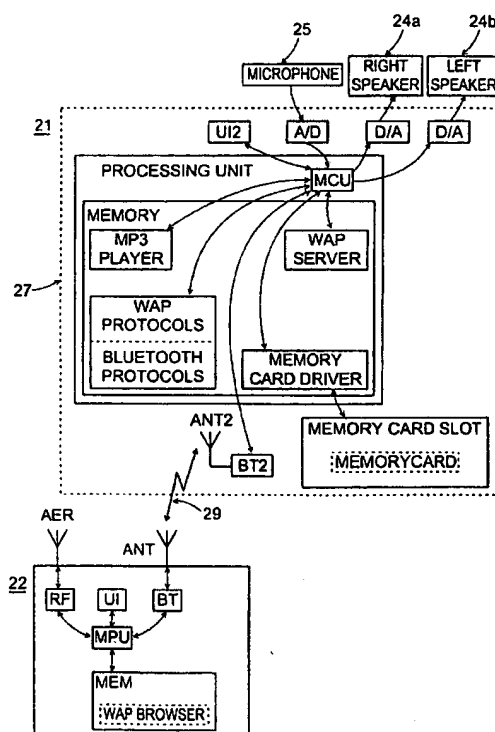


FIG. 3

EP 1 161 064 A2

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to the hands-free function in a mobile station.

[0002] Several accessories for mobile stations are commercially available for implementing the hands-free function. Ericsson manufactures an accessory HPR-08 for a mobile station. The HPR-08 comprises two earpieces, a microphone and an FM radio module. A cord interconnects the earpieces, the microphone and the FM radio module. The FM radio module can be attached to the bottom connector of certain mobile telephone models (for example Ericsson T10). This allows the radio to be listened to via the earpieces. When a call comes in, the radio is automatically muted, and once the call has been answered (for example by pushing the yes button in the mobile telephone), the earpieces can be used for listening to the call and the microphone for talking.

[0003] The accessory HPM-10 for an Ericsson mobile station can also implement the hands-free function. The HPM-10 comprises two stereo earpieces, a microphone and an MP3 audio player. A cord comprising a button for answering a call interconnects the earpieces, the microphone and the MP3 player module. The MP3 player module can be fastened to the bottom connector of certain mobile telephone models (for example Ericsson T10). The MP3 player module is powered by the mobile telephone. This allows music to be listened to by the earpieces from the MP3 audio player. When a call comes in, the MP3 audio player is automatically muted, and the earpieces can be used for listening to the call and the microphone for talking once the call has been answered (for example by pushing the button on the cord).

[0004] US 5,978,689 (Figure 1) discloses an implementation that integrates an audio set and a radiotelephone into the same housing 10. The implementation also comprises earpieces 11, interconnected by a headband 12, and a microphone 13. A cord 14 can be used to connect the housing 10 and the earpiece/microphone combination 11 to 13. For this purpose, the housing 10 comprises a jack 15, with which a plug 16 at the end of the cord 14 mates. With the microphone 13 in an upper position, the earpieces 11 can be used for listening to an audio program from the audio device. When the microphone 13 is moved to a lower position, the earpieces 11 and the microphone 13 can be used for listening to a call and for talking.

[0005] In the present invention, the hands-free function has been developed further. According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided an apparatus for implementing a hands-free function, the apparatus comprising a mobile station and a headset, the apparatus comprising:

means for transferring an audio signal of a call between the mobile station and the headset for hands-free implementation of the call.

[0006] The apparatus is characterized in that the mo-

bile station and the headset both comprise:

a short-range radio transceiver for wireless transfer of files between the mobile station and the headset, and that the headset comprises:

5 a memory means for storing the files.

[0007] According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided a headset which comprises means for transferring an audio signal of a call between the headset and a particular mobile station.

10 **[0008]** The headset is characterized in that the headset comprises:

a short-range radio transceiver for wireless transfer of files between said mobile station and headset, and

15 a memory means for storing the files.

[0009] According to the invention, a memory means, for example a memory card slot, into which a memory card is detachably connectable, is disposed in the headset or in connection thereto. Alternatively or in addition, the headset can be provided with fixed memory. The invention enables wireless transfer of files from a terminal over a short-range radio connection to the fixed memory or to the memory card detachably connectable to the memory card slot. For this purpose, the terminal and the headset comprise a short-range radio transceiver, for example an LPRF transceiver (Low Power Radio Frequency). According to an embodiment of the invention, the terminal is a mobile station in a cellular network.

[0010] An LPRF connection is a point-to-point connection, in which information, for example data, speech or video image, is transferred over the radio path at low transfer power. Bluetooth technology is an example of standardized technology using an LPRF connection. Herein, a short range refers to a range of about ten meters.

[0011] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, said files are user files. User files refer for example to files created, edited or stored by a user. User files may contain for example multimedia, such as multimedia files in the AVI format or audio/video files coded according to the MPEG standard or music files, such as MP3 music files. According to an embodiment of the invention, the headset comprises a multimedia player, such as an MP3 player, which decodes the multimedia file stored in the memory means of the headset, such as an MP3 music file. The user has the option to either listen to music decoded by the multimedia player from the earpieces of the headset or, when a call comes in, to listen to the call via the earpieces and speak to the microphone using the hands-free function.

[0012] Furthermore, according to an embodiment of the invention, the multimedia player reproduces a multimedia file comprising both image and sound. In this embodiment, the headset comprises, in addition to earpieces, a separate display means, allowing the user to follow the moving image by means of the display means

and to listen to the sound via the earpieces.

[0013] According to an embodiment of the invention, a headband mechanically interconnects the earpieces comprised by the headset, both of which comprise a speaker. The headband is provided with an electronics module comprising a memory card slot, a short-range radio transceiver and a multimedia player. The user interface of the headset and the multimedia player is introduced to the terminal over an LPRF connection.

[0014] An advantage of the invention is that placing a memory card in the headset allows the size of the terminal to be kept small. In addition, when the terminal is a mobile station, the standby time of the terminal can be lengthened according to the invention as compared with a prior art solution, since in the invention, a battery placed in connection with the headset carries out the power supply of the headset independently of the mobile station. Another advantage is that, owing to the LPRF connection, no disturbing cord is required between the headset and the terminal. A further advantage is that a separate, bulky MP3 player module no longer has to be fastened to the terminal, as is the case in prior art solutions, since, according to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the memory card and the multimedia player, such as an MP3 player, are placed in the headset. At the same time, memory is released in the terminal (for example a mobile station/telephone), since the memory card for storing multimedia files is now placed in the headset. Even though the electronics module (comprising for example a memory card slot including electronics) is now placed in the headset or in connection with the headset, the size of the headset does not increase significantly, since the user interface of the headset is placed in the terminal.

[0015] In the following, the invention will be described in greater detail with reference to the attached drawings, in which

Figure 1 shows a prior art implementation of the hands-free function,

Figure 2 shows a preferred embodiment of the invention,

Figure 3 is a block diagram of the headset and terminal of the invention,

Figure 4 shows an alternative embodiment of the invention, and

Figures 5a and 5b schematically show the user interface of a headset on the display of a terminal.

[0016] Figure 1 was explained above in connection with prior art. Figure 2 illustrates a preferred embodiment of the invention. The preferred embodiment of the invention comprises a headset 21 and a mobile telephone 22 in a cellular network.

[0017] The headset 21 comprises two stereo earpieces 23 (right and left), each of which comprises a speaker 24 for stereo playback of music. The headset 21 also comprises a microphone 25, a headband 26 and

an electronics module 27. The details of the electronics module, which comprises, among other things, a Bluetooth transceiver as a short-range radio transceiver for establishing a Bluetooth connection 29 between the headset 21 and the mobile telephone 22, will be described in greater detail in connection with Figure 3. The size of the headband 26 is so arranged that, once placed on a person's head, the earpieces 23 are placed over the ears. The electronics module 27 is preferably fastened to the headband 26. For fastening, an appropriate fastening mechanism, such as a sticker or a clincher (not shown in the figure), is used. The electronics module 27, the earpieces 23 and the microphone 25 are electrically interconnected by conductors (not shown in the figure).

[0018] Alternatively (see Figure 4), if the headband 26 is not used, the earpieces 23 can be made smaller and lighter, and can thus be inserted in the ears. The electronics module 27 of the headset can be arranged as a separate portable module, cords 28 connecting the earpieces of the headset and the electronics module, and the microphone 25 can also be placed on the cord, thus being in its position of use close to a person's mouth or throat. This allows the electronics module 27 to be kept in the user's breast pocket, for example, when the earpieces 23 are in the user's ears. The electronics comprised by the electronics module weigh about 50 to 100 grams, for example.

[0019] An alternative is for the headset not to have any microphone. In this case, for example a directional microphone can be placed in the mobile telephone, and the user of the mobile telephone can use this microphone in the hands-free function.

[0020] Figure 3 shows block diagrams of the headset 21 and the mobile telephone 22. The electronics module 27 of the headset comprises a processing unit, which comprises a processor MCU (Master Controlling Unit). This may be a micro controller, microprocessor or DSP circuit (Digital Signal Processor), for example.

[0021] The processing unit comprises a memory, which comprises an MP3 player, i.e. an MP3 player application, a WAP server application (Wireless Application Protocol), WAP and Bluetooth protocols, and a memory card driver. The MP3 player application is capable of decoding music files coded in the MP3 format. The WAP server application is used for transferring the user interface of the headset to the mobile telephone. Data transmission between the headset and the mobile telephone is preferably carried out by the WAP and Bluetooth protocols over the Bluetooth connection 29. The memory card driver is a computer program that controls the data transmission to and from the memory card placed in the memory card slot.

[0022] The electronics module 26 comprises a Bluetooth transceiver BT2, which is capable of sending and receiving information in accordance with the Bluetooth protocols in the 2.4 GHz frequency range by means of its antenna ANT2. The antenna ANT2 can be an anten-

na inbuilt in the shell of the electronics module. Alternatively it can be an external antenna. The electronic module also comprises for example a lithium/polymer battery (Li-Pol) as the power source. The battery is not shown in Figure 3. Figure 3 also shows the microphone 25 in the headset 21, and an A/D converter for converting an analog audio signal coming from the microphone to the processing unit into digital form. Figure 3 further shows right and left speakers 24a, 24b in the earpieces 23, and D/A converters for converting a digital audio signal coming from the processing unit to the earpieces 23 into an analog signal.

[0023] The headset 21 also comprises a button 31, which is pressed from the headset for answering a call coming to the mobile telephone 22. Alternatively, the headset 21 may comprise a switch for indicating the position of the microphone 25, whereby a call can be answered by turning the microphone 25 from an upper position to a lower position (Figure 2). US 5,978,689 discloses a similar solution.

[0024] Although, according to the invention, the user interface of the headset 21 is introduced to the display of the mobile telephone 22 in a manner to be described later, the headset may also comprise a basic user interface UI2 (Figure 3), which gives the user an option to use the headset also without the mobile telephone. Said basic user interface UI2 may be implemented by some buttons 30 disposed in the electronics module (Figure 2) for example for activating and inactivating the playback of music and for manually adjusting the volume level in the earpieces.

[0025] The mobile telephone 22 (Figure 3) comprises a processor MPU and the following parts functionally connected to the processor: a memory MEM, a user interface UI, a radio part RF and a Bluetooth transceiver BT for establishing a Bluetooth connection between the mobile telephone 22 and the headset 21. The processor MPU is preferably a microprocessor, a micro controller or a digital signal processor (DSP). The memory MEM comprises a permanent, non-volatile memory (ROM, read only memory) and a random access memory (RAM). The radio part RF can transmit radio frequency signals, such as speech or other information in a coded form, to a base station in a cellular network, and receive signals from a base station with its antenna AER. The user interface UI provides the user with a display and a keyboard for using the mobile telephone 22. According to the invention, the user interface of the headset 21 is introduced to the user interface UI of the mobile telephone, whereby the mobile telephone is able to control the functions of the headset. The Bluetooth transceiver BT is able to transmit and receive information in the 2.4 GHz frequency range with its antenna ANT in accordance with Bluetooth protocols. The antenna may be an inbuilt antenna. It may alternatively be an external antenna.

[0026] The software of the mobile telephone 22 is typically stored in the permanent memory. The processor

MPU uses the software to control the operation of the mobile telephone 22, such as the use of the radio part RF and the Bluetooth transceiver BT, the display of information at the user interface UI and the reading of inputs received from the user interface UI. The software comprises WAP and Bluetooth protocols and a WAP browser application, i.e. what is known as a micro browser. The processor MPU uses the RAM as a temporary buffer memory when processing information. The WAP browser application can be used in a known manner for searching for and retrieving files, such as music files, from the Internet.

[0027] According to the invention, the user interface of the headset 21 is introduced to the mobile telephone 22. This is preferably accomplished with WAP over Bluetooth technology. The headset comprises a WAP server application and the mobile telephone a WAP browser application. The WAP browser application and the WAP server program communicate over the Bluetooth connection using WAP protocols. Thus the WAP browser program can request that the user interface of the headset be transferred from the headset to the mobile telephone for example as a WML page or pages (Wireless Markup Language). WML Script objects can be combined with WML pages. Alternatively, a special application can be made and used instead of WAP over Bluetooth technology for transferring the user interface of the headset 21 over the Bluetooth connection to the mobile telephone 22.

[0028] Figures 5a and 5b are highly simplified exemplary figures of the user interface of the headset 21 on the display of the mobile telephone 22 as WML pages, i.e. as what is known as a WML deck. Figure 5a shows a card of the WML deck, i.e. a WML page, on the display 51 of the mobile telephone 22. Displaying information on the display 51 is typically controlled by a part of the software of the mobile telephone 22 called a display controller. The topmost line, i.e. a header line 52, shows the header of the WML page, in the case of Figure 5a, the word 'HEADSET'. The header line may also show the number of the piece of music to be played, 'TRACK 2' and/or the title of the piece to be played, 'SONG NAME 2'. In addition to the header line 52, several function words 53 are shown to the user. The user may move to the desired function word for example by using the scroll key (not shown in the figure) in the mobile telephone and activate the function by pressing the enter key in the mobile station or some other corresponding selection key (not shown in the figure). In the example of Figure 5a, the underlining of the function word 53 means that the activation of said function opens a new card from the WML deck on the display of the mobile telephone, i.e. a new WML page, which again shows new functions to be selected. The activation of the PLAY function starts the playback of a music file. The PAUSE function interrupts the playback, and the playback can be resumed with the PLAY function from the point at which the playback was interrupted. The STOP function

terminates the playback. The VOLUME DOWN function lowers the volume level of the earpieces. The VOLUME UP function increases the volume level of the earpieces. The PREVIOUS TRACK function initiates the playback from the beginning of the previous piece of music. The NEXT TRACK function initiates the playback from the beginning of the next piece of music. The REPEAT function is used to repeat the same piece. The OTHER function opens a new WML page including more functions, such as functions relating to the tone and balance of sound (not shown in the figure). The INDEX function opens a new WML page, which is illustrated in Figure 5b.

[0029] Figure 5b illustrates a WML page showing the contents of a memory card inserted in the headset as an index. The index comprises information on the files/pieces of music stored in the memory card. In addition to the name of the file/piece of music 'SONG NAME 1, SONG NAME 2, SONG NAME 3, ...', said information may include for example the size of the file/piece of music. In the case of Figure 5b, the size of the piece of music SONG NAME 1 is 2.14 megabytes, that of SONG NAME 2 4.51 megabytes and that of SONG NAME 3 3.38 megabytes.

[0030] Let us next study an embodiment of the invention, which allows the user of the mobile station 22 to use the headset to listen to music and to speak by using the hands-free function. Herein, the use of the invention requires a headset 21 and a mobile telephone 22 of a cellular network. The cellular network may be for example a GSM network (Global System for Mobile Communications), a third generation mobile communication network or some other mobile communication network.

[0031] To start with, a memory card is inserted in the memory card slot of the headset 21. The memory card may include pre-stored MP3 music files, which are stored for example by means of a computer. Alternatively, the WAP browser in a mobile telephone can be used to search a communications network, such as the Internet, for MP3 music files to the mobile telephone in accordance with WAP protocols. The MPU can further be used to transfer the MP3 music files via the Bluetooth transceiver in the mobile telephone over the Bluetooth connection to the Bluetooth transceiver in the headset and further by the processing unit via the memory card driver to the memory card slot to the memory card.

[0032] The user is now able to start the playback of a piece of music either by activating the PLAY function from the user interface of the headset 21 introduced to the mobile telephone 22 or by pressing button 30 in the basic user interface UI2 in the headset (if the basic user interface is implemented in the headset). The MP3 player application in the headset then starts to decode the MP3 music file and the processing units transfers the decoded data to the D/A converters, which, in turn, convert the data from digital to analog form for the speakers 24a, 24b in the earpieces 23. The speakers 24a, 24b convert the analog signal into sound audible to the user.

[0033] Should the user for example wish to adjust the volume level of the earpieces 23 higher, this is accomplished from the mobile telephone 22 by activating the VOLUME UP function. Information on the activation of the VOLUME UP function is transferred from the user interface UI in the mobile telephone via the processor MPU, the Bluetooth transceiver BT and the antenna ANT in accordance with WAP and Bluetooth protocols across the Bluetooth connection 29 to the headset 21. In the headset, the information is conveyed via the antenna ANT2 to the Bluetooth transceiver BT2 and further to the processing unit. When the VOLUME UP function is concerned, the processing unit then adjusts the volume level of the earpieces 23 a step higher. Information on the activation of the other functions (e.g. STOP, PAUSE etc.) is conveyed similarly from the mobile telephone to the headset.

[0034] When the user is listening to music and a call is incoming to the mobile telephone 22, the user can answer the call by turning the microphone 25 in the headset from the upper position to the lower position, whereby the playback of music stops. Alternatively, the call can be answered for example by pushing the answer key in the mobile telephone 22.

[0035] When the user of the mobile telephone wishes to make a call, he can make the call with the mobile telephone 22. The user can again use the earpieces 23 of the headset for listening to the call and the microphone 25 for talking. As the call is conveyed from the headset to the telephone and further towards a base station of the cellular network, the analog audio signal received by the microphone 25 is converted in the A/D converter into a digital signal, which is transferred to the processing unit of the headset 21. In the processing unit, the processor MCU transfers the digital signal to the Bluetooth transceiver BT2, which sends the signal over the radio path via the antenna ANT2 over the Bluetooth connection 29 to the mobile telephone 22. In the mobile telephone, the signal is received via the antenna ANT to the Bluetooth transceiver BT, from which it is transferred for processing to the MPU and further via the antenna AER in the radio part RF of the mobile telephone to the base station of the cellular network and further to the party receiving the call. When a call propagates in the opposite direction, a digital audio signal is conveyed through said blocks in the opposite order with the exception that, in the headset, instead of to the A/D converters and the microphone, the digital audio signal is conveyed from the processing unit to the D/A converters in which the digital signal is converted into an analog audio signal. The analog signal is conveyed to the speakers 24a, 24b for playback.

[0036] The user of the mobile telephone is able to terminate the call for example by lifting the microphone 25 to the upper position, and the playback of music can continue. The playback of music can continue for example automatically from the point when the playback was interrupted as the call came in.

[0037] The present MP3 compression makes it possible to store one minute of music in a one-Megabyte memory. Accordingly, for example an 8-Megabyte memory card fits about eight minutes of music, a 16-Megabyte memory card about 16 minutes of music and a 64-Megabyte memory card slightly more than an hour of music.

[0038] Alternatively, the MP3 player can be installed in a mobile telephone, in which case a music file, when being played, is first transferred over a Bluetooth connection to the mobile telephone to be decoded by the MP3 player. The decoded audio signal is then sent over the Bluetooth connection to the headset to be listened to by the user.

[0039] Alternatively, an FM radio receiver can also be integrated into the headset, giving the user the option to listen to a radio program in addition to listening to the music files on the memory card. An FM radio receiver is lightweight, and can therefore be installed in the headband of the headset together with its basic user interface. The user interface of the FM radio receiver can also be introduced over the Bluetooth connection to the display of the mobile telephone, as can the rest of the user interface of the headset.

[0040] In an alternative embodiment of the invention, a multimedia file in the AVI format is transferred over a Bluetooth connection from the mobile telephone 22 to the headset 21. In this embodiment the headset comprises, in addition to earpieces, a separate display means. A multimedia player in the headset decodes said AVI file, allowing the user to follow the image on the display and listen to the sound with the earpieces. The display means may be for example a display, which is fastened to the headset 21 by means of a pivot and which the user can turn in front of the eyes when needed. Alternatively, a wrist TV set can be implemented, onto the display of which the image can be transferred along a cord. Instead of the AVI format, the multimedia file can also be in some other multimedia format, such as MPEG.

[0041] Since the physical size of mobile telephones continues to diminish, it is increasingly difficult to integrate memory card slots into a mobile telephone. The size of a commercially available memory card is about 1 x 25 x 32 mm, which means that the memory card slot takes up considerably more space in the mobile telephone. According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, at least one memory card slot is placed in the headset instead of the mobile telephone, and therefore space equal to a memory card slot is saved in the mobile telephone. Space is also saved in the mobile telephone because the electronics included in said memory card slot are also placed in the headset.

[0042] As was stated in association with an alternative embodiment of the invention, the user can transfer over a Bluetooth connection to storage, not only music files but also other information, such as audio/video files or other multimedia files for which there is no space in the

limited memory (e.g. 4 Megabytes) of the mobile station. Said files can be transferred back from the memory card over the Bluetooth connection to the mobile telephone if and when the user needs them in the mobile telephone. The processor MPU of the mobile telephone controls the transfer. The transfer of files from the memory of the mobile telephone to the memory card in the headset releases memory in the mobile telephone.

[0043] Alternatively, instead of or in addition to the memory card slot and the memory card, fixed memory can be placed in the electronics module of the headset to be used for music or other files of the user of the mobile telephone.

[0044] The implementation and embodiments of the invention are described in the description only by way of example. It is obvious to a person skilled in the art that the invention is not restricted to the details of the above embodiments and that the invention can be implemented also in other forms without deviating from its characteristics. For example the software related to the invention can be implemented in several ways. The headset may also comprise only one earpiece instead of two. The headset may also comprise more than two speakers. The embodiments presented should be considered as illustrative, not restrictive. Hence the optional implementations and uses of the invention are only limited by the attached claims. Consequently, the different alternative embodiments of the invention, including equivalent embodiments, defined by the claims, are within the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. An apparatus for implementing a hands-free function, the apparatus comprising a mobile station (22) and a headset (21), the apparatus comprising:
means for transferring an audio signal of a call between the mobile station (22) and the headset (21) for hands-free implementation of the call, **characterized in that** the mobile station (22) and the headset (21) both comprise:
a short-range radio transceiver (BT, BT2) for wireless transfer of files between the mobile station (22) and the headset (21), and that the headset comprises:
a memory means for storing the files.
2. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the headset (21) is arranged to:
receive a particular file from the mobile station (22) with the short-range radio transceiver (BT2); and
store said file in the headset (21).
3. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** said files are user files.

4. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the headset (21) comprises as a memory means one of the following: fixed memory, a memory card slot to which a memory card is detachably connectable. 5
5. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the headset (21) comprises a speaker (24) and a microphone (25). 10
6. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the headset (21) comprises a user interface and that the mobile station (22) is arranged to control the user interface of the headset over a short-range radio connection (29). 15
7. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the headset comprises a multimedia player. 20
8. An apparatus as claimed in claim 7, **characterized in that** the headset (21) comprises two earpieces (23) and as a multimedia player an audio player, which is arranged to play music in the earpieces. 25
9. An apparatus as claimed in claim 8, **characterized in that** the audio player is arranged to play music by decoding a music file, which is stored in said memory means in the headset. 30
10. An apparatus as claimed in claim 7, **characterized in that** the multimedia player comprises a number of functions, and that the mobile station (22) is arranged to control said functions over a short-range radio connection (29). 35
11. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the mobile station is one of the following: a mobile telephone, a mobile station of a cellular network. 40
12. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** said short-range radio connection (29) is a Bluetooth connection. 45
13. A headset comprising means for transferring an audio signal of a call between the headset (21) and a particular mobile station (22), **characterized in that** the headset comprises:
 - a short-range radio transceiver (BT2) for wireless transfer of files between said mobile station (22) and the headset (21), and
 - a memory means for storing the files. 50
14. A headset as claimed in claim 13, **characterized in that** the headset (21) comprises two earpieces (23) interconnected with a headband (26). 55
15. A headset as claimed in claim 14, **characterized in that** said headband (26) comprises an electronics module (27) comprising said memory means and short-range radio transceiver (BT2).
16. A headset as claimed in claim 15, **characterized in that** said electronics module further comprises a multimedia player.

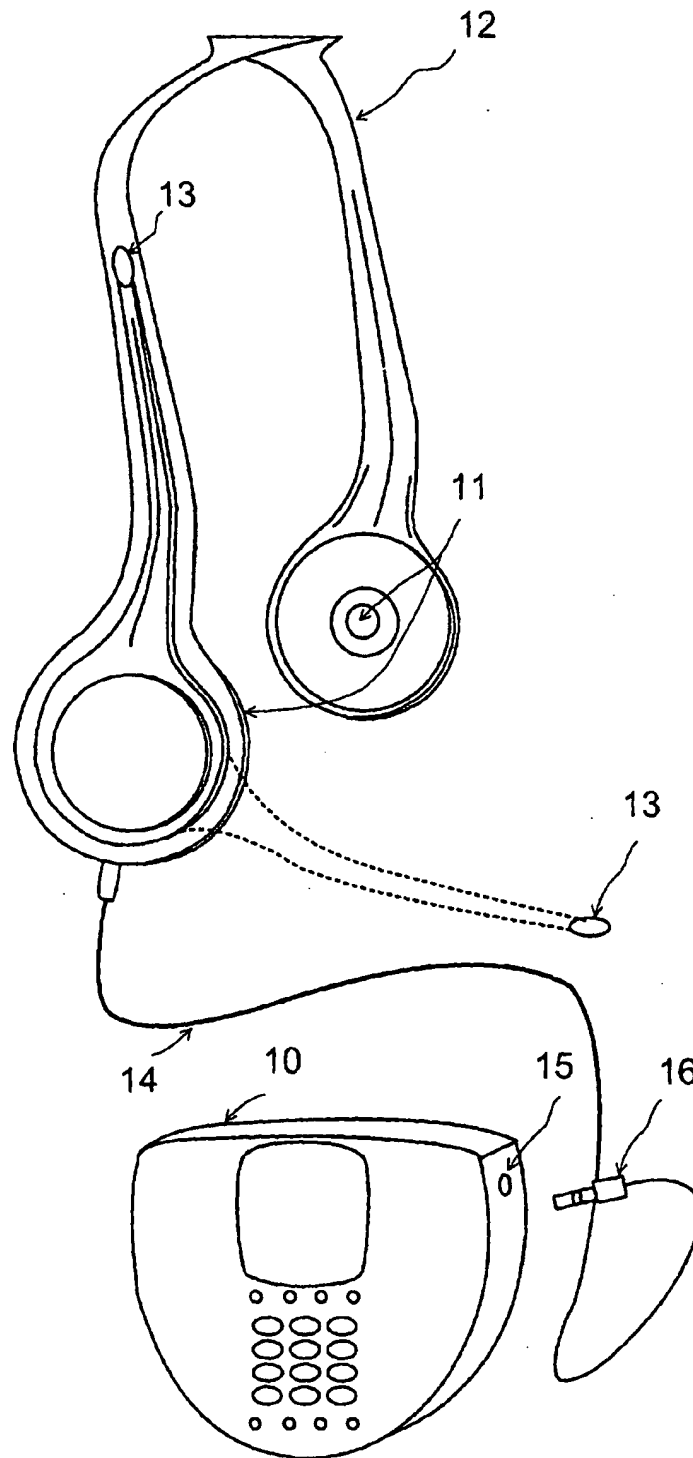


FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

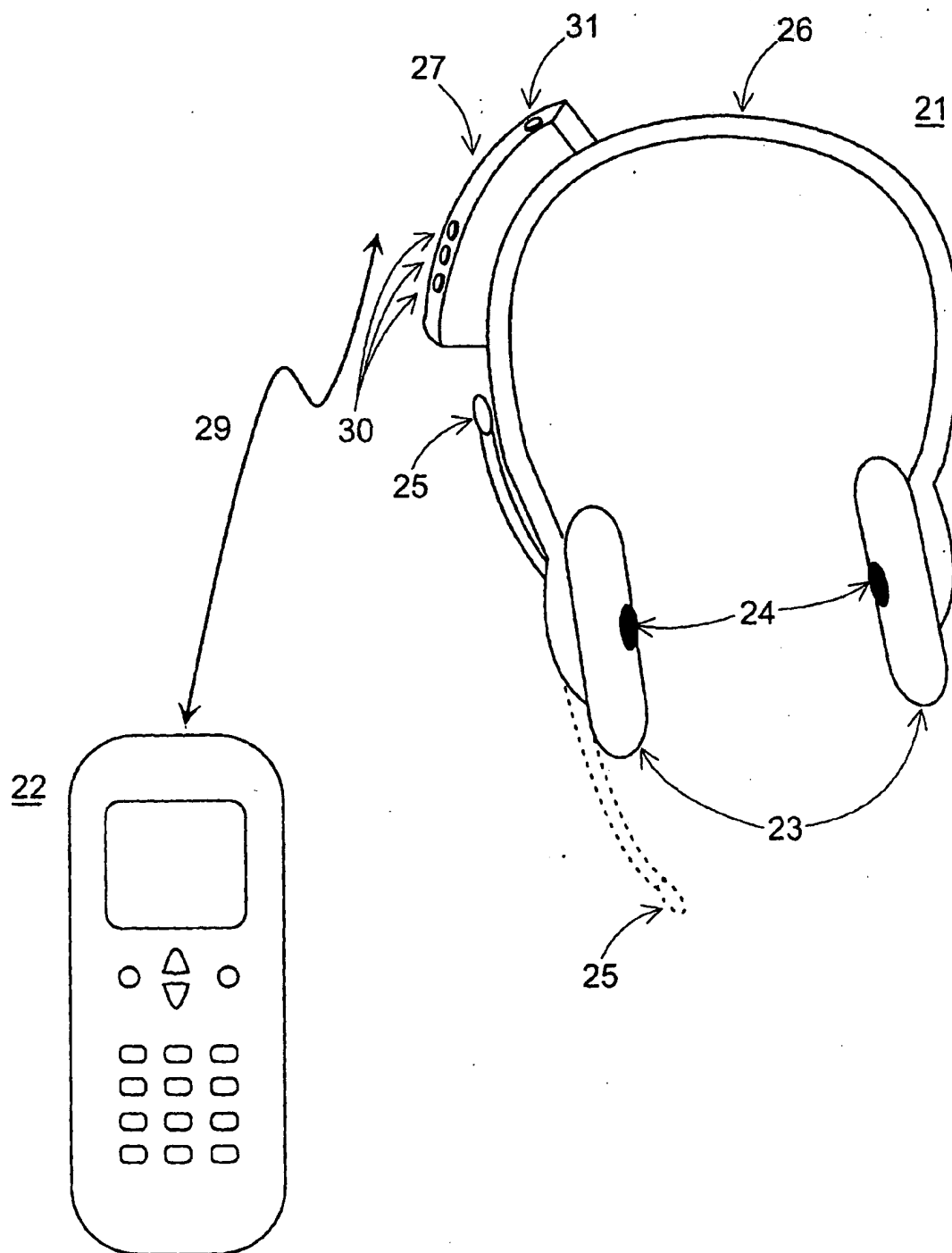


FIG. 2

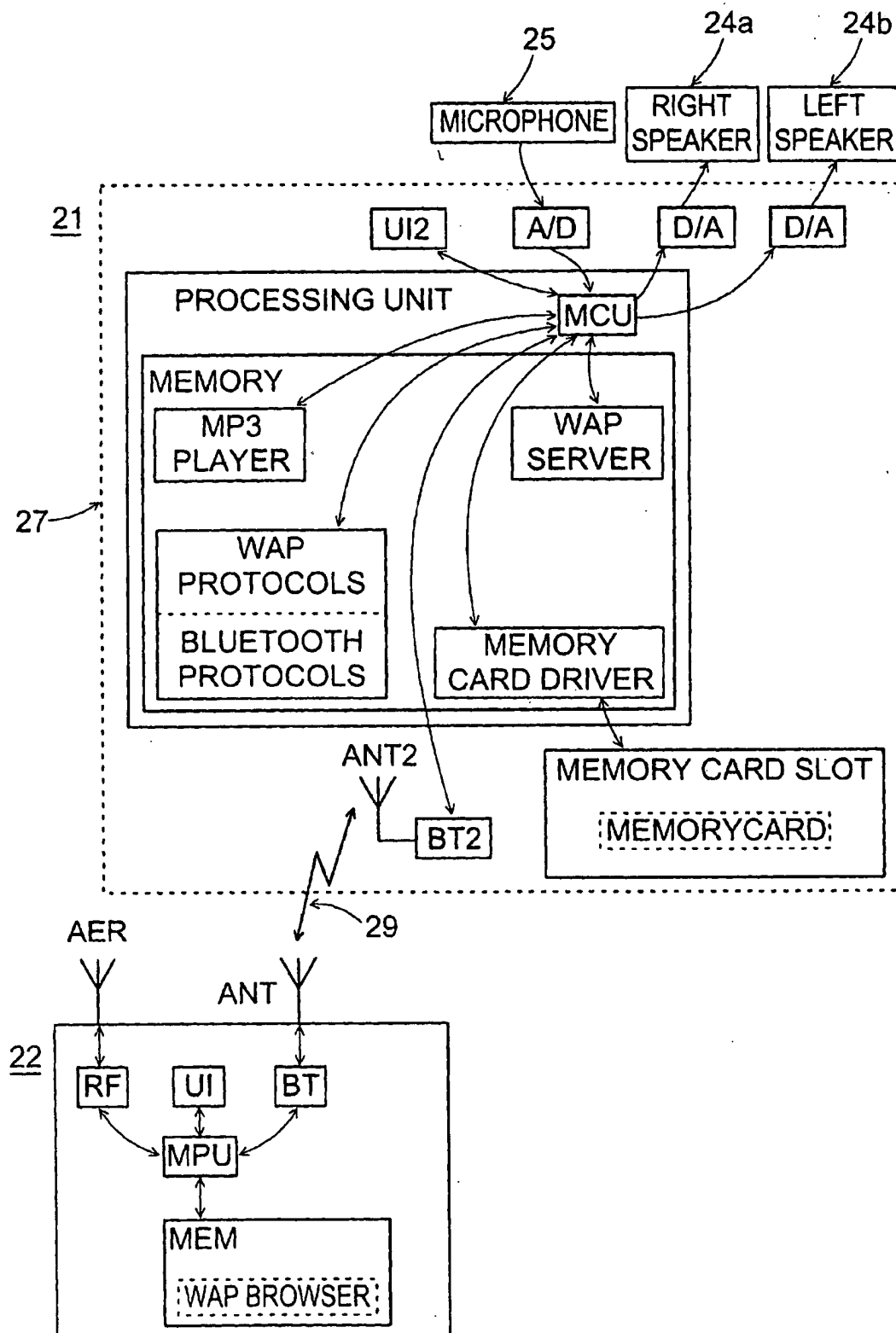


FIG. 3

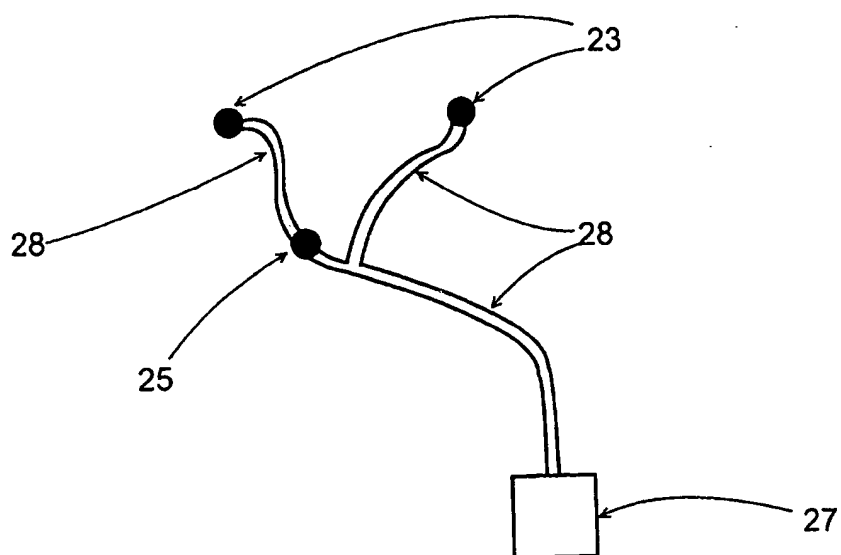


FIG. 4

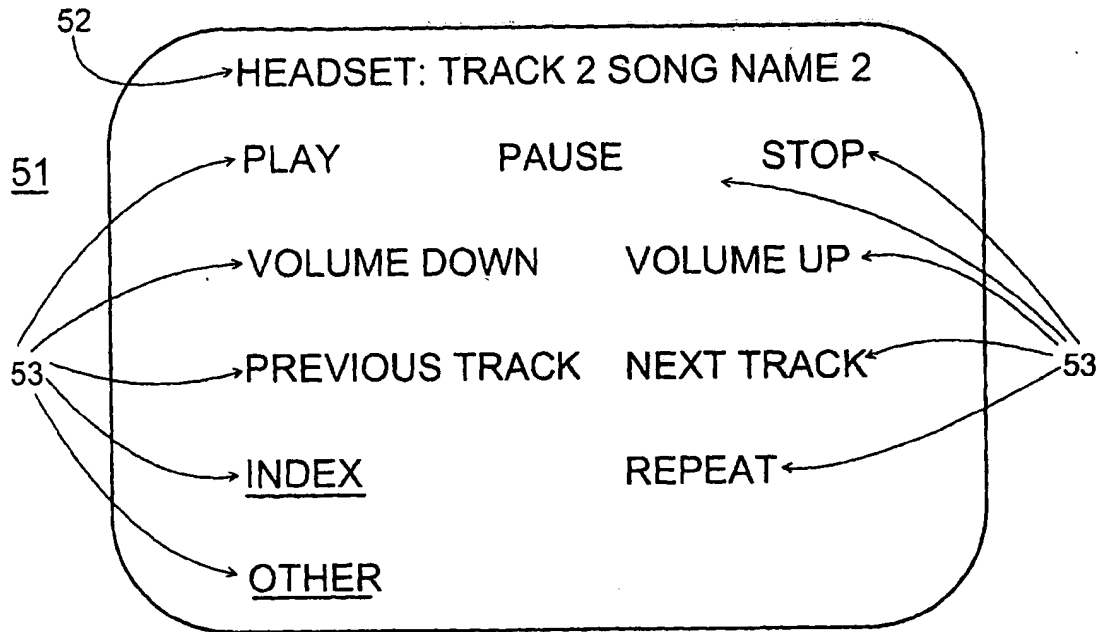


FIG. 5a

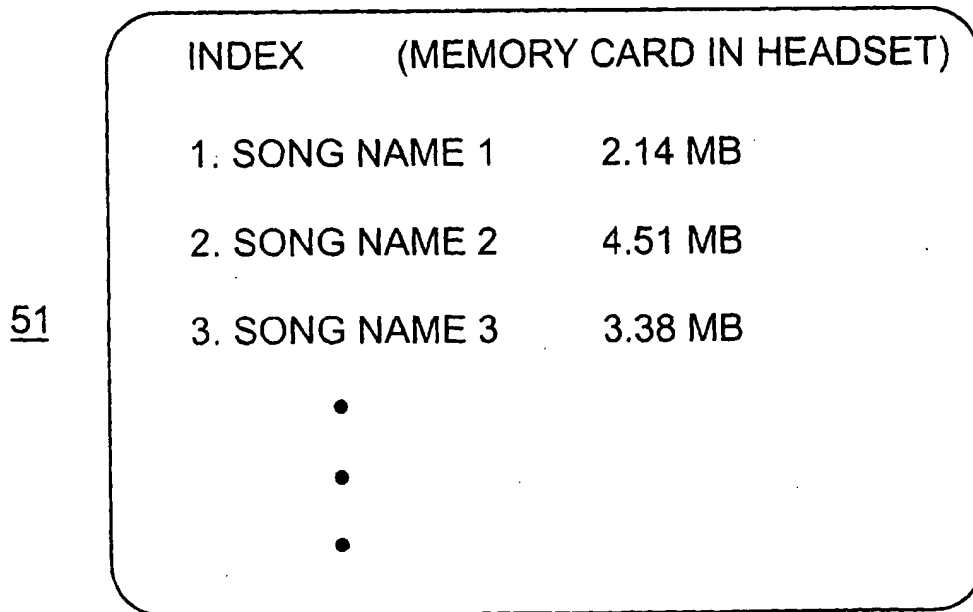


FIG. 5b

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